

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

BLIZZARDS VS. SOUTHERN INTOLERANCE.

Says the Atlanta Constitution: "One of the queerest things in this world is the persistence with which some human beings stick to the blizzard country. What is to hinder the farmers of the northwest from coming to the south?" The spectacle of the general southern shiftness and intolerance would kill them. They'd rather take the chances of freezing to death—Hilwaukee Sentinel.

The recent blizzards in western Nebraska, Dakota, and northern Minnesota have again started the discussion as to the relative merits of the southern and the northwestern sections of this country. There are millions of acres of prairie farming lands in the northwest either open for entry or for sale at moderate prices. The settlement of Dakota since 1880 has been more marvelous than the settlement of any other territory. In 1870 Dakota had but 14,000 population. In 1880, it had 135,000, and in 1887 the population reached 248,000. In 1870 Dakota had but 257 miles of railways, and at the close of 1887, it had 4,246. So any one can see that the growth of that territory during the past seven or eight years is unparalleled in the history of this country.

The point has been made that if the same amount of money and pioneer courage were spent in the south, better results could be obtained than in Dakota or in any of these states or territories where the blizzards prevail. There is no doubt that the resources of the south have never been properly developed, and very likely they never will be by southern money and enterprise. The south has taken great strides since reconstruction times, and yet its advancement has been largely due to northern money shrewdness and enterprise.

The south is no doubt capable of yielding much produce as Dakota. It will not be wheat and oats, probably, but other products just as valuable. There are scores of crops which are just as sure in the south as any crops that can be grown in the northwest, and even sugar, and the ground is well taken that the same energy and money invested in the crops especially adapted to the southern states, would yield returns not to be surpassed by any investment that can be made in Dakota. The climate of the south precludes any suffering by storms or cold, and railway blockades are unknown, and as a rule the death-rates among the intelligent whites are no greater in the south than in the north.

But the political condition of things in the south—the intolerance of the dominant party there—has kept thousands of northern men from settling in that section of the country. For years the old southerners—and the young ones are not much better—have spent all their time in running politics, and letting the material interests of the south take care of themselves. What the south needs is less democratic politics, and more school houses, more generosity, more cotton to the acre, and more of the northern spirit and enterprise. It will then prosper very much like Dakota.

McFETRIDGE AND GUENTHER.

There has been a good deal said of late of a disagreement between Mr. Edward C. McFetridge, ex-state treasurer, who is a candidate for governor, and Congressman Guenther, who is opposed to him. The other day Mr. Guenther allowed himself to be interviewed in Washington on the candidacy of Mr. McFetridge, in which he showed considerable bitterness of feeling. He claimed he had received a letter from McFetridge during the campaign in '86, which indicated that he was not loyal to Guenther in the contest with Delaney for congress. Guenther intimates in his interview, which is an unfortunate piece of business, that he will oppose McFetridge for the nomination.

Mr. McFetridge was in St. Paul this week and when his attention was called to the interview he denied that he voted against Guenther or in any way used his influence against him. In an interview at St. Paul Mr. McFetridge said:

H. M. Kuchin, secretary of the republican state central committee, wrote me some minutes ago, bringing out Mr. Guenther as a candidate, and I replied that I was perfectly agreeable to it, explained my position to him and told him that while the circumstances made it awkward for me to make an active canvass for Mr. Guenther, I would point out to him the proper republicans to have charge of his campaign in Dodge county. This I did and suggested Mr. Rumbush, who took charge of the work for Mr. Guenther there. I supported him by voting the straight republican ticket, and I think Mr. Guenther has no just grounds of complaining of my conduct in that campaign. I should rather expect him to oppose my nomination for governor than for jealousy.

After Mr. Guenther was elected, I wrote him a letter congratulating him on his success, especially on the large German vote which he had obtained, and I hoped he would receive again. Mr. Guenther can publish any letter of mine which he has. I have no objection. I never marked a letter confidential or "burn this," and if he desires to publish any letter I have written, he is welcome to do so.

There is not a truer man in this state than Edward C. McFetridge, and should he press his candidacy there can hardly be any doubt as to his nomination. With the exception of Governor Rusk he is probably the strongest man in the state. He is one of those men who is true as the sun, whose record is without a blemish, and who would dignify any

office he might be called to fill. Mr. Guenther makes a mistake in opposing Mr. McFetridge. His opposition cannot injure the chances of the former, and beside that he has no just reason why he should antagonize so prominent and worthy a republican as Mr. McFetridge. The republicans of Wisconsin have done much for Mr. Guenther, and the republicans worthily bestowed these honors upon him. In view of these facts does it not seem best—does it not seem entirely a just thing—for Mr. Guenther to refrain from attempting to create any dissatisfaction among the republicans of his own state?

"JERRY, THE STAGE DRIVER."

A few days ago the Neillville Times printed an editorial which had for heading, "Jerry, the Stage Driver." It was written, we understand, by a minister, who seems to have a very clear head and the right kind of an appreciation of the worth and ability of Governor Rusk. Here is the article which is commended to attention of the readers of the Gazette:

"Something more than a year ago several leading eastern papers mentioned the name of our good governor as a suitable and strong candidate for the republicans to nominate for the presidency this year. What seemed at first but complimentary mention now seems to have been in good earnest, and the feeling that prompted it then has grown into a strong sentiment, not only in this state where Jerry Rusk is known and loved by all the people, but in every state and almost every city in the land.

"The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph publishes nearly three columns of letters and opinions of papers and prominent republicans, showing how strong the Rusk sentiment has become. And there is no doubt that the feeling that he would be the strongest candidate and as a president as the party could nominate is rapidly gaining ground. It is reported that Roscoe Conkling has expressed the opinion that Gov. Rusk could carry New York state. No other man is better able to judge than he. It seems to be settled that the delegation from Wisconsin will give him cordial and solid support. And it should be of the kind that has no second choice.

"It is believed that Blaine will not be a candidate, especially if the New York delegation is divided or favors some other man, and in that event there is reason to believe Governor Rusk would have more strength than any other candidate.

"This is the opinion of some of the strongest and best men in the party. What enthusiasm his nomination would arouse! With Jerry Rusk to lead the fight we would have such a campaign as has not been seen since the time when honest Abe the rail-splitter bowed his way through the democratic ranks in 1860.

"The rumbling of the wheels of that old stage coach the governor used to drive when he was younger would be heard all over the land. At the call of the old driver the leaders and wheel horses would bound into the collars and there would be no need for brakes or bracing.

"Decorated with banners inscribed to the republican principles of protection to American labor and American industries, equal rights and equal representation, honest government and justice to union soldiers, and followed by that grand procession of united, harmonious republicans, the army of old soldiers and sailors, the millions of honest toilers on farm, in factory and shop, whose interests he has always so faithfully watched and defended, with hosts of thoughtful, conservative business men, whose trust and confidence his character and public acts inspire, bringing up the rear, and with plain, honest, brave Jerry Rusk, the Gray Eagle of Wisconsin, mounted on the driver's box, that old coach would as surely bring up at the front door of the white house as March 4, 1889, ever comes around, and President Jeremiah M. Rusk would dismount and enter.

Adjutant T. W. Sullivan, formerly of the Fourth cavalry, regular army, died some years since, leaving valid claims against the government for \$37,000. The money is in the treasury, and an heir for it has just been found in the person of Sullivan's old widowed mother, who for several years has been living at Washington in abject poverty. If the usual red-tape proceedings of the departments are carried out, Mrs. Sullivan will have been dead several years before the government is ready to pay her the money.

The whiskey men have received another block eye from a legal blow. The supreme court of Missouri has decided that the local option law of that state is constitutional. This establishes prohibition in thirty-four of the fifty one counties, and eleven of the sixteen towns and cities that have voted on the question.

Executions by electricity will probably be adopted in New York. The point is how to kill a criminal the quickest, without shocking the senses too much, and without so much public exhibition. Follow the idea of the German scientists—use electricity, and while the condemned man would be asleep.

A correct measurement of the man's character: "No mention is made of Mr. St. John of Kansas of the coming presidential candidate on the prohibition ticket. St. John is really of about as much importance in the world as the 'p' in 'pneumonia.'"

Another man has been found who wrote Shakespeare's works. It is Sir Walter Raleigh. The Rev. Frank Bristol, of Chicago, has made the discovery. Verily, Shakespeare's works are having a hard time in finding the man who wrote them.

The Chicago Tribune can crawl out of the smallest hole of any paper in the country. It has more cheer, also, than

any paper in the country. It is now trying to prove that Mr. Blaine is what they call a tariff reformer.

Jose Masfeli, who caused the deadly feud between Rick and Stokes years ago, now lives in Baden-Baden. Jose was a bad 'un when she lived in this country. But she is worse—an ever since she became a Badin.

There is so much harmony among the democrats of New York that Governor Hill is trying to control the delegates to the national convention. Hill is for Cleveland when he can't help himself.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Rawson Arrested for Complicity in the Assault on the Banker.

Death of a Well-Known Dealer at the Chicago Stock Yards.

The Strike of the Milwaukee Brewers Union Pronounced a Fizzle.

MRS. RAWSON INDICTED.

Special to the Gazette. Chicago, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Rawson, who was indicted yesterday for complicity in the assault by her son on the life of Banker Rawson, was arrested this forenoon. She expects to secure bondman sometime this afternoon.

DEATH OF J. E. STAFFORD.

Special to the Gazette. Chicago, Jan. 27.—John E. Stafford, a prominent commission dealer at the stock yards, died at an early hour this morning of paralysis of the brain, aged forty-eight years. He had a large business at the stock yards and was well known throughout the country.

ANOTHER LITTLE MILL.

Special to the Gazette. MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Two rival soap agents, well known in the west, fought nine rounds in a lively battle in this city on Thursday morning. One of the pugilists is known as Teddy and the other as Sally. Sally was knocked out in the ninth round and was carried away on a stretcher, insensible.

THE STRIKE A FIZZLE.

Special to the Gazette. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27.—The strike of Brewers' Union in this city is a great fizzle. Nearly all the men are now at work in the breweries.

REGULATING LIQUOR SALES.

Iowa's Latest Prohibition Bill.—The Traffic Proposed to Be Controlled by Authorized Agents in Each County.

DR. MOORE, Jan. 27.—Both houses held short sessions yesterday afternoon, a good many bills being introduced and referred to the Senate. Mr. Schuyler introduced a high-liquor bill, and an attempt was made to rush Mr. Hatfield's Registration bill, in view of the March elections, but it got along badly. In the House Mr. Carter introduced a bill for the regulation of the Pharmacy Board for ruling that concentrated lye can not be handled by grocers or general stores. The feature of the day was the introduction of the Temperance Alliance bill by Mr. Cowley. This is the prohibition bill agreed upon by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the State Temperance Alliance and the Order of Good Templars.

It provides for the appointment of county agents, not exceeding four in number, and only one to a township. The district courts will grant permits to such agents for one year, allowing them to buy and sell spirits for medicinal purposes, and pure alcohol for scientific purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes. The applicant for a permit must file his application showing previous residence and occupation; that he has not a drug store, hotel, eating house or restaurant; he has not been engaged in any capacity in the sale of liquors as a beverage. The application must be signed by a justice of the peace, and the wives of twenty-four taxpayers of the township approving the application, and that the applicant's good moral character, and that the public convenience will be promoted by granting the permit. Bond must be given for \$500 guaranteeing the payment of any fines, penalties and costs that may be incurred. The permit is only operative for the place named in the application. The holder of such permit shall be allowed only one clerk, and shall be liable for each clerk's note. The agent shall sell liquors to applicants, who shall state minutely the purpose for which it is wanted, and a false statement is prohibited which shall be sworn to by the applicant, and if it is unknown he shall procure the affidavit of some one who is known and credible, and who is not engaged in the business of selling liquor, making oath as to its intended use. The agent may sell wine to the church officers, who will use it for the purpose of the sacrament on premises. Affidavits must be made before the agent or his clerk.

The machinery of observing the law is minutely described. A penalty of \$100 accrues against the agent for failure to make monthly returns of sales. The grand jury shall inspect the returns at each meeting of the court. The profit of sales shall be 25 per cent. If an agent quits business the auditor shall slip his excess stock out of the State. Unlawful liquors shall be regarded as in violation of law, and liable to seizure and condemnation. Applicants found guilty of making false affidavits shall be punished under the existing penalty laws. Other violations shall incur a fine of \$100 to \$500, besides forfeiting the agent's bond.

It is made unlawful to sell or give liquors to minors or imbeciles; the fine is \$100, half in the school fund and half to the informer. Any common carrier transporting liquors in violation of law shall be liable to a fine of \$100 and costs for each offense, including attorney's fees. The offense shall inure in any county through which the liquor is hauled. Any liquor shipped to a foreign country may, under warrant, upon a package in course of transportation in search of liquors. This injunction forbids the use of the present law is retained. All present permits terminate July 4, 1889.

IN LOVE'S MARCHES.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes and a healthy, well developed form are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those waiting dionysians, weakresses, dragging down sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

STRUCK A BONANZA.

Crude Oil Discovered Near Carmi, in Southern Illinois.

GOOD FORTUNE OF A PARTY OF MINERS.

The Gusher Spouting Earth Run Petroleum at the Rate of 500 Barrels Per Day—Particulars of the Discovery.

MINERS IN LUCK. Chicago, Jan. 27.—On Wednesday night at 5:30 o'clock a party of seven prospecting coal miners struck oil on E. S. Harris' farm, eighteen miles southwest of Carmi, Ill. A short time after the withdrawal of the drill the miners were working to the surface at the rate of over fifty barrels an hour and has shown a steady increase ever since, the last report stating that the flow was at the rate of eighty barrels per hour, or about 500 barrels per day.

There being no means at hand for securing the precious substance, Mr. Morris McLaughlin, one of the party, started for Carmi to purchase tanks for the storing of the oil which nature was yielding them so bountifully. Mr. McLaughlin brought a sample of the oil to Chicago and basing himself during the day perfecting arrangements for marketing the oil. He also submitted the sample to eminent chemists in the city, who pronounced the article of a high grade, equalling that coming from the great oil wells of Pennsylvania. In consequence of the late discovery, a company was formed at Carmi, Ind., under the firm name of Brodley, McLaughlin & Co., consisting of E. P. Brodley, Thomas Atkins, Patrick Powers, James Patterson, Alexander Bond and myself. We are all coal-miners of many years' experience, and the company was formed to prevent the oil from being lost, and to work. Mr. Powers wished to go to Dakota, where coal has been discovered, but it was actually discovered in the State of Illinois. An option was obtained on a quarter-section of land on the farm of E. S. Harris, some eighteen miles south of Carmi. Last November we began boring and inside of a month we struck a twenty-eight-inch vein of good coal. The coal vein was struck at a depth of 300 feet, and the gusher spouted water in the vicinity we decided to sink the well lower. The work of boring for water progressed under favorable circumstances, and we were down about 1,000 feet. At this point a sand drift was met with and water was to be expected a few feet lower. The boring was continued, and the water measured 121 feet from the surface, when a sudden flow of water came rushing to the surface, throwing a stream twenty-five feet in the air. This was about 5:30 o'clock last Wednesday evening.

The flow of water stopped a few minutes later, and was succeeded by another outburst of greater force. This time instead of a water gusher oil was substituted. The flow seemed to increase each minute until it seemed to be throwing out hundreds of barrels a minute. While we were greatly surprised at striking oil, we did not lose our heads, but went to work putting out our fires to prevent the oil taking fire. When this was accomplished a dam was improvised to secure as much of the fluid as we could. Before long we had about 200 barrels secured. The oil we have struck shows a variety of degrees, while the very best taken in Pennsylvania is but one degree higher. I have met several people in the city today who offer me any amount of funds to work our oil strike, but I guess we'll not need it with 500 barrels a day coming out of the ground without an effort on our part.

The Michigan Forestry Commission Dismissing Means to Protect the Timber Lands. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 27.—The State Forestry Commission opened here yesterday with Prof. W. T. Deal, of the State Agricultural College, presiding. In his paper on the statistics of pine yet remaining in W. Hotchkiss, of Chicago, said that white and red pine is mostly a thing of the past. The great bulk is already gone, especially in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. Michigan originally had about 150,000,000,000 board measure, but now has only 12,000,000,000. During the last five years the average cut has been 4,000,000,000. Wisconsin has 30,000,000,000 feet and Minnesota 10,000,000,000. Papers were read discussing tree culture and its profits.

The commission will inquire into the extent to which the Michigan forests are being destroyed by fire and wasteful cutting for consumption, or for the purpose of clearing land for tillage; also as to the effect of the diminution of the wooded surface of the lands upon ponds, rivers and water ways, and in disturbing and deteriorating the natural conditions of the climate. The evidence taken and the conclusions arrived at by the commission will be compiled and submitted to the next Legislature, with recommendations as to what laws should be passed to protect the timber that remains.

FRIENDS OF THE FORESTS.

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Cotton Seed for East Africa.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 27.—Ten tons of superior seed cotton have been shipped from here, consigned to the German East African Colonization Society, Zanzibar, Africa. An experienced planter accompanied the seed, for the purpose of instructing the natives of Zanzibar in the cultivation of the cotton plant. This event marks the introduction of cotton on the east coast of Africa.

An American Will-Deer Identified. CORPENTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Christopher Franks, United States Marshal for the Northern District of California, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, the United States Minister, visited the prison and identified A. J. Benson, who is wanted in San Francisco for fraudulent swindling of public lands. Benson says he will be delegated to return to the United States.

Garland Will Not Return to the Senate. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 27.—Attorney-General Garland in a published letter contradicted the report that he intends becoming a candidate to succeed United States Senator Berry, whose term expires in 1889. He says this resolution was formed after his second unanimous election in 1883, and to it he has steadfastly adhered. He could not accept the honor even if it were tendered.

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. FULL WEIGHT PURE. MOST PERFECT MADE.

A BLIZZARD

As one business man said to another, "This sale of Bostwick & Sons is a REGULAR DAKOTA BLIZZARD,—that is, they have swept all competition out of sight. The prices they are making on ALL goods SURPRISE the people; and as they say, they are selling Dry Goods CHEAPER than ever before known at any sale. Besides this, they have got the goods to SELL, and they are not afraid to SELL them REGARDLESS of quantity."

Why, just imagine 300 rolls of Carpet, the finest in the land, at PRIME COST; 500 packages of all manner of Dry Goods at cost. Some Special things: 10 pieces of Cloaking, made by the McLean Manufacturing Co., at 75c. a yard, 54 inches wide—the best value of any one thing in the sale; and everything on the same order; 150 dozen Hoods and Nubias the same; 1,000 dozen Hosiery the same. Right here we will speak of a little lot of Gents' Scarlet UNDERWEAR that we are selling at 87 1-2c; this lot of goods was bought by our auction man from a bankrupt sale; the same goods have been sold at \$1.75. This is no "competitors' talk," but fact. Also 500 Ladies' and Children's Underwear that are cheap indeed. Prints, Gingham, Satines and all kinds of wash goods on the same low scale during this sale. Well may our competitors stand Awe Stricken at this grand panorama of goods offered at such LOW figures; and when the people come to buy they will find the goods and not be greeted with "just out." 'Sample Corsets,' being handled by everybody, are apt to breed disease; they are the kind we throw away.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, - JANUARY - 28TH.

We shall inaugurate a sale which will continue through the year. In other words we propose to have 52 special sales, and Saturday is the day of the week selected. Our first sale will include our entire line of

Hosiery - and - Underwear.

We have an immense stock All-Wool Goods, which we will sell for one day at the following reduced prices:

HOSIERY.

All-wool Children's Hose	worth 25c for 10c	Fine Cashmere, Ladies' and Misses Hose	worth 1 00 for 60c
All-wool Children's Hose	worth 30c " 15c	All-wool Mens and Boys Socks	worth 25c " 12 1/2c
All-wool Children's Hose	worth 40c " 25c	All-wool Mens and Boys Socks	worth 40c " 25c
All-wool Ladies' Hose	worth 25c " 15c	All-wool Mens and Boys Socks	worth 50c " 30c
All-wool Ladies' Hose	worth 50c " 25c	Fine Cashmere and Silk, Men's Socks	worth 75c " 45c
Fine Cashmere, Ladies' and Misses Hose	worth 75c " 45c		

Also an immense line of Ladies' fleece lined hose for 25 and 35c worth double the money.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Merino	worth 50c for 35c	Ladies' wool red	worth 1 25 " 75c
Ladies' Wool, white	worth \$1 25 " 75c	Ladies' wool red	worth 1 50 " \$1 00
Ladies' wool red	worth 1 00 " 60c	Don't fail to ask for our Sanitary Underwear.	

An overstock of Children's all wool scarlet pants for this day only 50c; sizes 28, 30, 32 and 34. These goods are worth double the money. All other underwear at corresponding prices.

Men's Scotch mixed	worth \$ 50 for \$ 35	Men's Red wool	worth 1 25 " 75
Men's Scotch mixed	worth 75 " 45	Men's Red wool	worth 1 50 " 1 00
Men's Red wool	worth 1 00 " 60	Men's Camel Hair	worth 2 00 " 1 25

We also have a large stock of Flannel Overshirts from \$1 00 to \$2 00, worth 50 per cent. more. Remember that this special occurs Saturday, January 28th. In the mean time we shall continue to sell all goods at prices which competition can not meet, as we have the stock, bought for cash and our discounts alone would be called a bonanza by any other house in the city. Don't forget to call as you pass by.

ARCHIE REID.

REFERENCES

DOLLAR
Vermilion, Blue, Yellow, Olive Lake,
Etc., Etc., Livery-Stable Keepers, and Repair
men, Silver Fronts, etc. Just the thing for
quart does a beauty complete.

USE-PAINT

JOINT & CO'S FINE PAINT that is war-
ranted to last for years. Merchants handling it are our agents.
The styles used in the East now come here.
Every job and every gallon warranted.

RYSTON

PAINT, 4 valuable shades
by the color of the
CO. OF CHICAGO, MAR.

